Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 111 of Vol. V.] TUESDAY, April 22, 1794. [Whole No. 507.]

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,

The Brig
LITTLE SALLY,
JOHN EARL, Master.

A ſtaunch good veſſel, will ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
March 31. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Maſter.

IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to

WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

For Amſterdam,

The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794. dtf

Juſt Imported,
In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Osnaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, ſquare and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.
March 1, 1794. d—tf

The Profits ariſing from the following publication are for the benefit of the Poor.

Juſt publiſhed, printed by R. Aitken and Son, and ſold by J. Cruikſhank, W. Young T. Dobſon, and the other Bookſellers,

MINUTES
OF THE
Proceedings of the Committee,
Appointed on the 14th September 1793, by the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and the Diſtrict of Southwark, to attend to and alleviate the ſufferings of the afflicted with the Malignant Fever, prevalent, in the City and its vicinity.

WITH AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING

A liſt of perſons admitted into the Hoſpital at Buſh hill, ſhewing the times of their admiſſion, death and diſcharge.

Number of Houſes, Deaths, &c. in the reſpective ſtreets, alleys, and courts in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark.

A liſt of the Interments in the Burial grounds in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark, with a meteorological account of the weather.

A ſummary of donations in caſh and proviſions, received from ſundry perſons and places, for the uſe of the poor and afflicted.
April 2. d3w

A FEW BARRELS OF
POTATOES,
Well picked, out of a very large quantity—
AND A FEW
Tierces of Rice,
FOR SALE BY
Louis Oſmont,
No. 117, north Second ſtreet.
April 17. dtf

Louis Oſmont,
Has removed from No. 40, north Third ſtreet, to No. 117, north Second ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, in thoſe ſtores lately occupied by Mr. Starman, oppoſite to Meſſrs J. W. and W. Gibbs, where he keeps his Wholeſale Warehouſe, for the ſale of all ſorts of GOODS, and the tranſaction of all commiſſion Buſineſs, and

Has now for Sale,
White ſilk ſtockings,
High dreſſed Engliſh faſhion
A box of French pomatum
Hanging Paper of the beſt patterns and colours
A few pieces of Long Lawns
An invoice of Sattin Cloaks, which on account of the ſeaſon will be ſold low and at a long credit
Champaign Wine 6 years old
A few pipes Liſbon Wine
Do. do. Port Wine
Do. do. Madeira
Some Calcavella Wine
Burgundy Wine and Claret.
April 17. dtf

The following Certificate of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domeſtic Debt of the United States ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury of the ſaid United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and ſigned by Joſeph Nourſe, Regiſter of ſaid Treaſury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th Auguſt 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was tranſmitted from London in the ſhip Peter, Paul Huſſey, maſter, bound for New York, and has been loſt.—The Subſcriber intending to apply to the Treaſury of the United States to have the ſame renewed, deſires all perſons who are intereſted in the ſaid certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.

Francis Macy.
Philad. March 27. d6w

PIRACY!

☞ THE ſchooner DELIGHT, the property of Manuel Antonio Martin, of the Iſland of Bona Viſta, was on the 18th of October laſt, while lying at anchor in the road of that Iſland, forcibly entered and carried off by JOHN DUNHAM, JOHN MURRAY, a man by the name of DODGE, and one other perſon, name unknown.—This veſſel was ſold to M. A. Martin, by William M'Neill, who came to Bona Viſta in her, from Madeira.—She was built in the county of Matthews, ſtate of Virginia, and was regiſtered at New-York, the 16th April, 1793.—Her name was printed on her ſtern.—Her dimenſions as follows: 56 feet 6 inches keel, 16 feet 6 inches beam, hold 6 feet 2 inches, her burthen 54 tons.

At the time of their entering the veſſel, there was a black man on board by the name of Balthazer, whom they carried off with them. John Dunham was mate of the veſſel under Capt. M'Neill, prior to the ſale of her, and the other perſons were mariners. Dunham is a married man, and has a family at Nantucket.

The cargo of the veſſel conſiſted of the following articles.—2 caſes containing 74 pieces Linen; caſe Wine-Glaſſes; 1 bale containing 9 pieces Broadcloth; 1 do. 9 do. 79 pieces Cotton, (needle worked)—33 do. do. inferior, 2 moys of Salt; ſhe had ſeven ſmall arms and ſome piſtols.

If any perſon can give any information of this veſſel, or any part of the property, ſo that it can be recovered, or the offenders brought to juſtice, they are requeſted to inform Meſſrs. JOSEPH ANTHONY and SON, Philadelphia; MURRAY and MUMFORD, New-York; CLARK and NIGHTINGALE, Providence; or HEAD and AMORY, Boſton.
March 17. d1w.

In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commiſſions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventoſe 16th, ſecond year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of newſpapers within the United States, are requeſted to republiſh the foregoing notice. d

☞ *This Gazette ſhall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subſcription encreaſes daily—Advertiſing Favors are ſolicited—Theſe conſtitute an eſſential Item in diminiſhing the Debit ſide of the Account.*

A FEW POUNDS
OF
VANILLA,
FOR SALE BY
Louis Oſmont.
April 19. d3t.

Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Eſſay on Slavery,
Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, induſtry,* and the *peace of ſociety.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt.*
PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

Lately Publiſhed.
SOLD BY
Thomas Dobſon,
No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:
THE Hiſtory of New-Hampſhire, from the Diſcovery of the River Piſcataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap,* D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1-2 Dollars.

The Forreſter, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the Hiſtory of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.

A Diſcourſe, intended to commemorate the Diſcovery of America by Chriſtopher Columbus; delivered at the requeſt of the Hiſtorical Society in Maſſachuſetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, ſince that memorable event. To which are added, Four Diſſertations, connected with the ſubject—By the ſame author. Price, 50 Cents.
March 17. tuth&ſ3w

Juſt Publiſhed,
In one handſome volume, 12mo. Price 5s
AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN ORMROD,
At Franklin's Head, No. 41, Second Street,
AN ESSAY ON THE
Natural Equality of Men,
On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.
To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.
By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*
Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem afferendum. CICERO.

The Firſt American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.
March 18. tu&ſtf

To be Let,
For Merchants Compting Houſes or Public Offices,
Two brick 3 ſtory Houſes,
HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places beſide garrets, ſituate on the ſouth weſterly ſide of Dock ſtreet, between Pear and Walnut ſtreets. Enquire of
BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.
April 17. tuth&ſtf

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, April 12.

HUMANE SOCIETY.

At a late meeting of the Truſtees of the Humane Society, information of the following event was given to them, and fully authenticated.

On the 26th of March laſt, about 1 o'clock, P. M. as Mr. Stephen Twiſt and Mr. Hopeſtill Bradlee, both ſoldiers of the Garriſon at the Caſtle, were fiſhing in a ſmall canoe, between Long-Iſland head and the eaſt point of Spectacle-Iſland, they were ſuddenly overtaken with a heavy ſquall of wind, which induced them to attempt gaining the ſhore with all poſſible ſpeed. While they were endeavoring to accompliſh this, againſt an high ſea and a ſevere fret of wind, they deſcried ſomething at the diſtance of two or three hundred yards from them, which they ſoon concluded to be the head of a man. They inſtantly determined to go to his relief, hazardous as the attempt was; and tacking about ſoon came near him. Here they pauſed for a moment, and with great preſence of mind required from the man an abſolute and ſacred promiſe, that he would not attempt to touch their canoe except in the manner which they ſhould preſcribe—as ſeizing it imprudently might deſtroy them as well as himſelf.

This promiſe he made them—and when they came to him he deſired them to ſave his little ſon, of about ſix years old, whom he was holding in his arms. Him they took in at the head of the canoe. Mr. Twiſt then turning it round and directing Bradlee with the child to lie down in the head, he drew the man gently into the canoe, at the ſtern, and then made for the ſhore of Spectacle-Iſland, which, notwithſtanding the violence of the wind, they reached in ſafety. Here they were received by the people of the Iſland with the utmoſt kindneſs and hoſpitality, and after divers applications the child, who appeared perfectly dead when brought on ſhore, was reſtored to animation.

The perſons ſaved, were Mr. Thomas Barnes of this town, and his ſon. Mr. Barnes relates, that the boat in which he and his ſon with Mr. Wiliam Brown and Mr. John Dailey (both alſo of this town) were, was ſunk at the firſt coming up of the ſquall; that he caught his ſon as the boat was ſinking, and providentially ſeized the top of the maſt, (which was two feet under water) with one hand—by this he held faſt, while he claſped his child to his boſom with the other. In this ſituation he remained more than half an hour, before the canoe came to his relief. The two men, Mr. Brown and Mr. Daily, attempted to ſwim to Long-Iſland, but failed in the attempt, and were both drowned.—

The Truſtees gave to Mr. Twiſt, (who was principally active in the buſineſs) a reward of ten dollars; and to Mr. Bradlee a reward of five dollars—for their ſignal exertions on this occaſion—and directed this account to be publiſhed to their honor, to induce others to imitate the humanity, enterpriſe, and prudence of theſe worthy men.

SHIP NEWS.

Capt. Aſhmead left Calcutta the 24th Dec. and Madraſs the 9th January—he ſailed from Calcutta in company with the ſhip Adventure, Chapman, Boſton, homeward bound. The ſhip Diſpatch of Boſton, Newell, ſailed from Calcutta 15 days before him. The 6th inſt. in lat. 26, 32, long. 62, 44, he ſpoke the brig Polly, Capt. Campbel, from Philadelphia, bound to St. Euſtatia, out 18 days.

On the 10th do. in lat. 30, 6, long. 67, 40, was chaſed for ſeveral hours, by 2 Bermudian Privateers, one called the Experiment, of 14 guns, and the other the Enterprize of 12 do. but finding him to be from an Engliſh port, and bound to a neutral one, they gave him no further trouble

Foreign Intelligence.

Continued from the LONDON PAPERS *received by Capt.* TRUXTON.

BASLE, Jan. 22.

Previous to the famous affair of Gersheim, the utmost discontent prevailed amongst the armies. The Austrians accused the Prussians of hanging back, and leaving them foremost to the fire of the enemy. The Prussians retorted the charge. The Saxons quarrelled with the Bavarians, and the Hessians accused the Palatines of cowardice. In this state of things, the French continually harrassing them, and a dearth of liquor taking place (a gill of spirits sold for twelve sols) the Austrians were benumbed with cold, and saw the French soldier enjoying his bottle with every comfort that the season required. A general discouragement and numberless desertions were the consequence.

At length, the French stormed the batteries at Gersheim, the most formidable that have been ever known; three tiers of artillery, the guns placed "*en Cremailliere*," so as to produce a triple line of crossed fire, and the whole well manned; but what cannot bravery do! The line broke, the French fell upon the Combined Troops with the bayonet.

For six hours the French never ceased killing with the bayonet, without firing a shot; fatigue obliged them to halt; the deserters arrived in hundreds.

The French, still pursuing arrived at the lines of Weissembourg, where in addition to the immense capture of baggage they found all the artillery they had lost at this place, together with an enormous magazine of powder, destined for the siege of Landau; a part of the allies reserve artillery was also abandoned at Lauterbourg. The Austrians had the barbarity to place a lighted fuzee to blow up the magazine, though they had left near 1500 of their wounded in the town, and near 1000 prisoners; the French arrived time enough to prevent the explosion; the Austrians crossed the Rhine to Manheim, and the Prussians retreated to Worms.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 26.

The trial of the conspirators of Stockholm is suspended: It is thought that the arrival of Baron D'Armfeldt, who is to be conducted as a prisoner from Italy into Sweden, is deemed necessary to throw greater light upon this affair; mean while a secret ferment prevails; the officer on guard near the Countess of Rudenskold, who has been transferred to the prison for criminals, was threatened with death, on the 14th instant in the street, by some unknown persons masked, if she were not set at liberty in the course of four days. In consequence, the patroles which parade Stockholm night and day have been increased, and the guards doubled. A reward of a thousand dollars has been promised to those who shall give information of the individuals in masks, who threatened the officer.

FRANKFORT, January 21.

Field Marshal Moellendorf, appointed to the chief command of the Prussian army on the resignation of the Duke of Brunswick, arrived here last night, and immediately set out for Mentz.

The French have fallen back towards the mass of their forces; their head quarters are at Newstadt. Worms, and Frankenthal, after having been plundered of every necessary, are at length evacuated.

Colonel de Maek is arrived to regenerate the disorganized army of the unhappy Wurmser: that object being accomplished, he returns to the army of Cobourg, of which he is appointed quartermaster general, a post occupied heretofore by Prince Hohenlohe. The latter is to have a distinct corps under his immediate orders, which will probably be employed between the armies in the Netherlands and those on the Rhine, to operate against Lorraine.

PARIS, January 26.

Letters from Lyons mention that the executions continue without intermission; that in four days there were 325 persons guillotined at Lyons and 339 shot.

Marseilles is declared to be in a state of siege. General La Poype commands there, and has addressed the inhabitants on the occasion.

General Dugommier, who lately command at Toulon, is appointed to command the army of the Eastern Pyrennees.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

January 26.

A deputation of Americans was admitted to the bar, and the orator demanded the pardon of Thomas Paine, that apostle of Liberty, and whose arrest was a species of triumph to all the tyrants on earth. His papers had been examined, and far from finding any dangerous propositions, the committee had traced only the characters of that burning zeal for liberty—of that eloquence of nature and philosophy—and of those principles of public morality, which had through life procured him the hatred of despots and the love of his fellow citizens. They demanded, therefore, with confidence, that Thomas Paine should be restored to the fraternal embrace of his fellow-citizens, and they offered themselves sureties for his conduct during the short time that he should remain in France.

The President, after a high compliment to the American people, said, "You demand from us Thomas Paine—you are anxious to re-conduct to your own side the assertor of the Rights of Man—We must applaud this generous devotion—Thomas Paine was born in England—that was enough to subject him to the decree in the first instance, which our own safety demanded by the revolutionary laws. The Convention will take into consideration your demand."

January 27.

Letters from Sans nom, (Marseilles)

19th January.

The Revolutionary Tribunal of this city is still actively employed, and the heads of several conspirators fall daily. The Representatives of the people are employed in regenerating the public spirit, and in terrifying those who might be tempted to partake in new conspiracies. They have resolved, that henceforth the name of Marseilles, which this criminal commune still bears, shall be changed, and that the National Convention shall be intreated to bestow on it another. In the mean time it shall remain Sans-nom, (without name) and shall bear that denomination. The buildings in which the assemblies of the sections and of the general committee were held, shall be razed, and a gallows, which shall perpetuate the remembrance of their revolt, be erected on the ground they occupied. An exact inventory shall be taken of the furniture, &c. found in them. The furniture shall be sold—the plate sent to the mint.

February 1.

Republicans from Dunkirk, admitted at the bar, deposited on the altar of the Republic the spoils of the churches. They added to them some patriotic donations, among which were jewels worth 1000 livres, 968 marks of gold and silver, 9,400 livres in specie, 13,300 livres in assignats, 2,300 shirts, &c. The voluntary loan consists in 110,000 livres, and the forced loan in 300,000.

"It is thus," said the spokesman, "we prove our inviolable attachment to the republic one and indivisible. Placed on the remotest, in the most dangerous post, we will defend it to the last extremity. Woe be to the dastardly Britons, if they dare to appear on our coast. We present you a tent taken from that rogue the Duke of York, on the very day on which he was so shamefully chased back from before the walls of Dunkirk: as the word Dunkirk signifies the church of the Dunes we request that that city may be called Dune Libre." He concluded by requesting the Convention to remain at their posts. Honorable mention, and insertion in the bulletin.

"Our land forces, said Barrere, one of the committee of public safety, have made a glorious campaign: and our naval forces shall procure us an honorable peace. Peace has been talked of; you have been told that you mean to subject the English people to your measures; that you intend to transport Paris to London. Why will you lavish so much French blood? the confederate powers sue for peace. You wish to dethrone all kings—do you wish it for the purpose of undoing the revolution, or, at least. in order to retard its beneficial consequences? This is the common language of the moderates. The committee prepare a terrible war, with the only view of obtaining a solid peace. You desire peace; the leagued kings do the same but mark at what price! A diplomatic agent in a neutral country said the other day, "the confederate powers are willing provisionally to acknowledge the French Republic" [bursts of laughter] well, let us provisionally destroy all tyrannical governments. [Applauded.] Do you know what the coalesced kings are proposing to you? A cessation of hostilities for two years. [No cessation of hostilities! was the general cry.] They offer you a two years armistice, for the purpose of establishing among you new Vendees, in order to recover their exhausted strength, to carry off your merchandize, to infect the popular societies by their agents, to stir up new conspiracies among you; perfidiously to take from you your arms, your provisions, and to give you at last some royal scoundrel for a master. This is the cessation of hostilities which is offered you; at the term of its expiration, they will grant you peace, they say; and this peace is to be ratified by the French people. Can it be forgotten, that a faction, whose intention it was to destroy liberty by this means, made a similar proposal? The French people desire peace; but an honourable peace, a peace such as we shall be ready to sign.

The tyrants offer you peace, because they have neither money nor soldiers. A negociator said lately in Switzerland, "But suppose it was intended to talk of peace, to whom in France should an application of that kind be addressed?"—"To whom? This is not difficult to be determined," answered the national agent; "we have one hundred thousand negociators at the army of the Rhine; a hundred thousand in the south; as many at the northern army," (Bursts of applause,) Why should the French people not act as Rome did? Why should we not surround all kings with the famous circle of Popilius? If the British people wish for peace why do they not detach themselves from their infernal and despotic government? Let them cease to behave like slaves, and we will grant them peace.—The kings, we are told, demand peace—but what have these despots hitherto done to obtain it? —Have they ceased to provoke the neutral governments against us, and to direct their perfidious manœvres against a free people? Arms and gunpowder must alone procure us peace.

The city which struck off the head of the Tyrant must also, furnish the arms and powder which is to save Liberty. Every day you hear the fire-arms tried, which near your walls are made with unexampled activity!

But it has been necessary to surmount great obstacles; instruments were to be made, and workmen to be taught; patriotism wanted the assistance of art; at first, we had no more than 25 artificers able to make good muskets, and who all came from Maubeuge; at present their number is increased to 500. Six hundred and eighty muskets are now made in a day, and 6800 in a decade. We have 15 founderies, which monthy produce 300 pieces of ordnance." He next stated what had been done for the fabrication of saltpetre. "There exists," said he "a new way of accelerating its extraction; the chymists have with their art assisted the cause of Liberty, and this discovery alone would save us. We want, for the next campaign, 24,000,000lb of powder.—They are ready. But our enemies may employ against us new perfidies, burn some magazines, and make others surrender. We must be prepared for every event; and for this reason your committee is to propose to you new means.

Jambon Saint Andre said, he had new successes to announce. Breard and himself had ordered a squadron of three ships of the line and some frigates to cruize off the coast of Ireland. They had returned to Brest on the 23d of January after having made 15 prizes, of which 12 were already come into port, viz.

A Jersey corsair, carrying 10 guns, taken by the Jean Bart.

La Misiere, a Danish brig, 120 tons, from Amsterdam for Madrid, loaded with grain, taken by la Felicite.

The Rural Maid, an English vessel of three masts, 300 tons, taken by the Thames, an English frigate, now French.

The Mermaid, an English brig of 50 tons, from Oporto, with wine and oranges, taken by the Insurgente.

The Gustavus, a Swedish brig, 200 tons, from Stockholm, with grain, &c. for Leghorn, taken by the Northumberland.

The Concord, an American vessel, 300 tons, and three masts, from Philadelphia, with sugar, coffee, and cotton, for England, by la Felicite.

The Sultes, a Danish brig of 250 tons, from Amsterdam for Madrid, with grain, taken by the Insurgente.

The John, Sayer an American vessel, 400 tons, from Virginia for England, with tobacco, by the Insurgente.

The Daemates, a Danish brig, 200 tons, from Amsterdam for Leghorn, with grain, by the Thames.

The Commerce of Boston, an American brig 150 tons, from Boston, with sugar, coffee, and cotton, for England, by the Insurgente.

The Grenville, an English vessel, of three masts and 300 tons, with coals, taken by the Achille.

The Bonny, ———, an English brig, 200 tons, with salt, taken by the Insurgente.

The three other prizes are expected every hour.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 21.

Four members of the commission, of which Grouville, the French Ambassador, is the chief, the citizens Aubray, Honore, Castera, and De La Mare, sent to about 150 persons of this capital invitation cards couched as follows:

"Liberty, Equality, Fraternity!—Sir, You are invited by the French citizens, Aubray, Honore, Castera, and De La Mare, to be present at a ball and supper, which is to take place on Friday next, at the house of Rouch, in order to celebrate the recapture of Toulon. The ball begins at 6 o'clock."

Some persons accepted the invitation, others declined it; but when the government were informed of those proceedings, it thought proper to prevent a festival which might be attended with the most disagreeable consequences. The Intendant of the Police sent orders to the tavern keeper, Rouch, not to suffer it to be given in his house—consequently it did not take place, and the French commissaries who had prepared it applied to the magistrate for passports to quit our capital; though they were immediately given to them, they are still in Copenhagen.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Admiral Macbride is to have the command of a fleet at the Nore, and will shortly hoist his flag there.

Yesterday the attorney and solicitors general and governors, and deputy governor of the Bank of England had an interview with the minister, at his house in Downing street, on the new bill for putting all French money into what the Jacobins call, a state of arrestation.

The King of Spain has published, in imitation of his Britannic majesty, a manifesto, or public declaration, explanatory of his sentiments towards the French nation.

The prince of Cobourg is about to surrender the command of the grand army in Flanders, to the duke of Brunswick.

Captain Curtis stood twelve hours at the helm, in the Swallow, on board of which was the marquis Cornwallis, in coming through the Channel, in consequence of their being chased by a French privateer.

Prince Esterhazy passed Frankfort on the 22d ult. and was supposed to proceed to England. The prince is said to be sent on a private business from the Emperor. Envoys from the other allied powers are expected to assemble in London in order to concert measures with our ministry concerning the present circumstances of the war.

An article from Magdebourg says, the reason why M. la Fayette, Lameth, and the other French officers are removed from here to Glatz and Silesia, is, the expected arrival of a number of their countrymen prisoners of war. M. Lameth has enjoyed but a poor state of health ever since he came; but by the king of Prussia's leave, his mother has attended him. All those prisoners are said to have had the liberty of reading, and to have been well supplied with books from persons possessing libraries.

February 10.

Saturday the Duke of York paid a visit to the King Queen and Princesses, at Windsor Lodge, when a very affectionate interview took place. The Duke stayed about two hours, and afterwards returned to Oatlands.

The Duke and Duchess of York dined with their Majesties at the Queens Lodge.

The object of the Duke of York's journey to England at present is principally to

concert with Government on the measures of the ensuing campaign.

On Saturday Capt. C. P. Ricketts was appointed Governor General and Commander in chief of Barbadoes.

The English prisoners at Havre amounted to about 400, and were on the point of being removed to Rouen, where 3000 were confined.

We have no authority to believe the report of General Jourdain's arrest. It may be so, but the Paris Gazettes down to the 23d are silent on this subject, and the circumstances are unknown to any of the gentlemen who came with the duke of York to England.

General Pichegru has quitted the command of the French army of the Rhine to re-place Gen. Jourdain at the army of the North: The former is re-placed by Gen. Hoche, who is now at the head of the two armies of the Rhine and the Mozelle.

The Spaniards are said to have evacuated Collioure; the place, however, is commanded by the cannon of the fort of St. Elme, which was still in their possession. —A loan of twenty millions of piastres is opened in Spain for the support of the war.

The reason of appointing the duke of Brunswick to command the combined armies in Flanders, is supposed to be the probability of their being obliged to retreat, a branch of the art of war in which his serene highness has lately had great opportunities of improving.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

A correspondent in the General Advertiser of Thursday asks, what means public credit? It may be answered that it means a character for honor and probity, which enables a country to avail itself on any *emergency*, of the wealth of its own citizens or of that of a foreign country. In a free country it constitutes a *safe* capacity for borrowing—without which liberty may be put in jeopardy at any moment a despotic power may see proper to attack it—Nor is it conceivable how this capacity can in a free country be "the means of causing a distinct interest from that of the *whole* community." The ability of a community to discharge its engagements depends on the general prosperity of the *whole* people; hence it becomes most obviously, the interest of the public creditors to do every thing in their power to promote this general prosperity—Neither is public credit a yoke for posterity—for no man in his senses would prefer loaning his property to a community which should leave to another generation to discharge the obligations of the present; it is therefore a dictate of the soundest policy to provide for the earliest payment of every public debt. It may be doubted whether "public credit has been the source of innumerable misfortunes to Europe"—On the other hand, it is demonstrable that the wars of that quarter of the globe have occasioned the accumulation of their debts; the public creditors have most obviously an interest directly opposed to war; unless it can be made to appear that the depression of the funds is promotive of their interest. There is a truer cause of war to be assigned than that of diminishing the capacity of a country to discharge its existing obligations—Whence come wars and fightings, says an old fashioned book—"Come they not hence even of your lusts?" Until mankind, or at least the majority, shall cease to be actuated by resentment, rage, and ambition it is *utopian*, to expect that wars shall cease.

The United States are at this moment most critically situated—it is in the opinion of many, no longer optional with us, whether we shall be committed in the war or not. Those who are for an *immediate* decision on the part of the government to engage in hostilities with Great Britain—advocate at the same moment the annihilation of public credit. Those who are for supporting the peace of the United States, urge the most effectual preparation for national defence and security, and as a mean indispensable to this object, are solicitous to preserve the public credit—the present positive state of facts, absolutely contradicts the assertion that public credit is the parent of war—for the friends of peace, are branded as the enemies of their country, for wishing to support public credit—while those who decry public credit, are clamorous for measures which must inevitably encrease the public debt—unless in the modern revolution of principles, war should be converted into a blessing instead of a curse. Would the people of the United States "*wish for an encrease of the debt?*" let them adopt the politics of those who clamor for war—Would we diminish the debt, let us if possible *negociate* instead of fighting—should negociation succeed, the preparation for war urged by the friends of peace, will not amount to one hundredth part of the expence of war without negociation—should negociation fail, we shall *then* be in a situation to meet our enemies on some terms of equality—at present, who can say that we are?

PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 22.

Letter to a gentleman in this city, received by this day's mail, dated New-York, April 21.

"The ship Ohio of this port, has arrived at the Hook, after a passage of 42 days from London—she is now coming up, and should she reach the town before the mail closes, we will communicate the information that may be received by her.

"It is said that she sailed in company with upwards of 300 vessels, from the channel, bound to different ports in America, under convoy of some British ships of war."

Yesterday the following resolution passed the House of Representatives of the United States—Yeas fifty eight—Nays thirty eight, viz.

WHEREAS, the injuries which have been suffered and may be suffered by the United States, from violations committed by Great Britain on their neutral rights and commercial interests, as well as from her failure to execute the seventh article of the treaty of peace, render it expedient for the interests of the United States, that the commercial intercourse between the two countries should not continue to be carried on in the extent at present allowed:

RESOLVED, That from and after the first day of November next, all commercial intercourse between the citizens of the United States, and the subjects of the king of Great Britain, or the citizens or subjects of any other nation, so far as the same respects articles of the growth or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, shall be prohibited.

A committee was then appointed to prepare and bring in a bill pursuant to the above resolution.

From the Leyden Gazette of 27th Dec.

M. C. A. M. Vattel, officer in the Swiss Guards, has written the following letter with a request that the Editor would insert it in his paper.

"In the supplement to No. 102 of your Gazette, in the ridiculous letter of Genet, Minister of France in America, to Mr. Jefferson the Secretary of State, I find the following sentence—"I do not "remember what the *worm-eaten* volumes "of *Grotius*, *Puffendorf* and *Vattel* say "on this subject. I thank God, I have "forgotten what those *hireling writers* on "jurisprudence wrote on the law of na- "tions while they were in chains." I have a sovereign contempt for Citizen Genet; but I owe it to the memory of Mr. Vattel, my father, to hinder those flat calumnies from deceiving honest people. My father, when he wrote on the law of nations, was in the *pay of nobody*, nor was he in *chains*, for he was a member of one of the Swiss Cantons (Neufchatel.) where the most happy freedom reigns. As to his works being eaten by worms, they will perhaps remain longer than the French Republic."

A correspondent observes with real pleasure, the encreasing military disposition of the inhabitants of this city, at this very critical period, and adds that it must give sincere satisfaction to every friend to his country to learn that in addition to the several volunteer companies already established, there is a new troop of light dragoons now organizing, which in point of respectability, numbers and equipment, will be equal to any on the continent.

We hear that the President of the United States has appointed Nathaniel Cabot Higginson, Legal commissioner for the United States, on a mission to the West-Indies to superintend the entering of appeals from the decrees of condemnation; to investigate the grounds on which they have been made and to do other things relative to American vessels and cargoes which have been condemned in the Vice Admiralty courts of the several Islands, and also to afford relief to our seamen now there.

Philad. Gazette.

Earl Stanhope on the 23d Jan. in the British House of Lords, made a motion for acknowledging the French Republic, in the following words:

"That an humble Address be presented "to his Majesty, advising his Majesty "to discontinue hostilities, as it appear- "ed from an article of the French "constitution, that her Government "did not mean to interfere in chang- "ing any Government, nor suffer any "Power to alter that which she had "formed. Praying, That his Majesty, "seeing the destructive nature of the "war, and the delusive hope held out "of success, would order his Mini- "sters immediately to acknowledge the "French Republic."

Let us do this, said his Lordship; let us be just & honest (for I am not without some religion;) let us do our duty to one another; at least, let us endeavour to do justice, and leave the rest to God.

This motion was introdueed with a long speech, in which the power progress and resources of the French nation were exhibited in the most animating point of view—the motion was put and negatived.

A hint to the Managers of the New Theatre.

Jack in Distress, having so frequently been the subject of interlude, we may with certainty announce to the public, that in a few nights more, should Jack in Distress be performed, they will be entertained with the additional interlude of *The whole Play House in Distress*, never before acted in the New Theatre.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 21.

The 18th instant, being Good Friday, in contempt of JUDAS the traitor, the seamen on board a Portuguese brig, laying at Jones's wharf, hanged his effigy to the yard-arm, where it hung till the next day; when, on the firing of several guns, and much noisy vociferation, it was lowed into the water and soundly ducked, then taken up, dragged through the streets, and beat with clubs as it passed, to the no small diversion of the boys and other spectators.

Extract of letter from Mr. Parsons, of Grenada, to Mr. D. Smith merchant of New-York, via New-London dated March 22.

"Americans are not allowed to trade with the French Islands besieged; but all the English are open, except for beef, pork, &c. The Islands, when captured, will be open. Many Americans are condemned, and 100 ready to be given up.—Government will make good all damages."

St. JOHNS, (Antigua) Feb. 10.

Archibald Gloseter, Esq. arrived here this day from the island of Montserat, where he has been for some weeks past, exerting himself in the admiralty as advocate to the unfortunate Americans who had been captured and carried into that port; but neither his eloquence, or well known legal ability could avail.

Feb. 18. The late order for seizing all American vessels bound to or from a French island, was, we believe, generally disapproved of in this island; but an order to restore such vessels as have been already taken, and to prevent similar captures in future, we are informed, may be hourly expected.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLEARED.

Schr. Weymouth, Stevens,		New-York
Pink, Bell,		Newburyport
Sloop Elizabeth, Webb,		Charleston
Hope, Hussey,		Nantucket
New Forge, Lincoln,		Boston
Salem, Elkins,		New-York
William, Taylor,		Virginia

On Friday morning arrived here the brig Fair American Capt. Angus, in 21 days from Antigua—he informs that all the American vessels at Antigua, except those with naval stores or bound to a blockaded port. He left at Guadeloupe the 9th of March about 16 sail of American vessels. the 9th of April in lat. 34, 58, long. 73 he spoke the ship Flying Dove, Capt.——, said to be from Virginia, bound to St. Thomas's out 4 days.

Philad. April 22, 1794.

*** Notice, agreeably to charter, is hereby given to the members of *the Corporation for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Presbyterian Ministers, and of the Poor and Distressed Widows and children of Presbyterian Ministers*, that a meeting of said corporation is to take place, on the 22d day of May next, in the second Presbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the dispatch of all such business as may then be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN,
Secretary of the Corporation.
tuth&s6t

☞ Those persons who undertake to cut timber or wood of any kind whatever. from any lands of the real estate of the late Richard Stockton Esq. deceased, in the western precinct of the county of Somerset in the state of New Jersey, under a pretence of a right to cut on lands adjacent, are requested to desist from so doing, or they will be proceeded against in such manner as may prove troublesome and expensive to themselves.

April 16. *w&s2w

The two military bills before the House of Representatives, were this day passed to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow—one respects the arming and equipping of 80,000 militia—the other provides for raising an additional regiment of artillerists and engineers.

The amendments of the Senate to the post-office bill, were taken into consideration, some concurred in, others disagreed to.

On Tuesday the 29th instant at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, will be sold by public vendue, at Mr. Bowen's Exhibition Room, No. 9, north Eighth street,

A COLLECTION OF

Capital Pictures,

By the most approved French, Italian, and Flemish Masters, collected by a gentleman of taste in Europe, and superior to any that have ever been offered for sale in America.

These Pictures may be viewed at any time previous to the day of sale at the Exhibition Room; where catalogues may be had, and at the Subscribers Auction Room.

LIKEWISE,

A Collection of Books,

in foreign languages, such as Russian, Polish, and a few maps in the said Languages.

FOOTMAN & CO. Auctioneers.

April 22. tuth&st29

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS DOBSON,

No. 41, south Second street,

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in America to a friend in England, on the Subject of Emigration—price 1-8th of a dollar.

Ecclesiastical Establishments detrimental to a State.

Price 1-8 of a Dollar.

April 22. mw&sgw

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY

THOMAS DOBSON,

Bookseller, at the Stone House in Second street, Philadelphia,

VOLUME XI OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA,

OR A

Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature,

ON a plan entirely new; by which the different sciences and arts are digested into the form of distinct treatises or systems. This volume contains the articles, medals, medicine, metallurgy, metaphysics, methodists, Mexico, microscope, midwifry, and a great variety of biographical and miscellaneous articles, illustrated with nineteen copperplates.

☞ The tables of logarithms, &c. which were deficient in the tenth volume, are subjoined to this.

Eleven volumes of this work are now published, and the XIIth is in some forwardness.

On the first of September, 1792, the price of subscription was increased TEN dollars on all setts not taken before that time. The subscription is still open on these terms, and if any copies remain by the first of July next, the price will be raised TEN dollars more, on any copies which may be subscribed for after that period.

*** As many of the subscribers have taken only two, three or four, &c. volumes, they are earnestly requested to take up and pay for the remaining volumes, as it becomes difficult to complete the setts, and the publisher does not hold himself bound to make up any setts after the first day of July next.

April 22. m&th6w

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
April 23.
Will be performed,
A COMEDY, called the

School for Scandal.

To which will be added,
A COMIC OPERA, written by the author of the Poor Soldier, never performed here *called*

Peeping Tom of Coventry.

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, at any hour from nine, in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, on the day of performance. Tickets to be had at the office near the Theatre, at the corner of Sixth-street, and at Carr & Co's Musical Repository, No. 122, Market-street

BOXES, one dollar—PIT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

*** As inconveniences to the public have arisen from the Box book being open on the days of performance only, in future attendance will be given at the office in the Theatre every day from ten 'till one, and on the days of performance from ten till three o'clock in the afternoon. Applications for Boxes, it is respectfully requested, may be addressed, to Mr. Franklin, at the Box Office.

IMPORTED
From London, Dublin, and Glasgow,
And now for sale,
By MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, *Market-street*,
A Large and Valuable
COLLECTION OF BOOKS,
Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Register for 1792
European Magazine for the first six months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.
Priestly on matter and spirit
on christianity
Disney's life of Dr. Jortin
D'Anville's ancient geography
Memoirs of Guy Joli
Variety, a collection of essays
King of Prussia's works
Caim observer—by Mackintosh
Russell's ancient and modern Europe
Leighorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, superbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural history
Saugnier and Brisson's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagascar
Townsend's travels in Spain
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered
Smellie's translation of Buffon
Berwick's history of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
History of birds
Philips's history of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
History of France, in 3 vols.
Curiosities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's history of Hindostan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's description of Kentucky
Present state of Nova-Scotia
Present state of Hudson's Bay
Preston on masonry
Lavater on physiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's survey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson
Necker on executive power
Kisses of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with superb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's history of American Indians
Benington on materialism and immaterialism
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's description of China
Murphy's translation of Tacitus
Godwin on political justice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's sketches of the history of man
Liberal opinions, on the history of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouse dictionary
Reveries of solitude
Smith's theory of moral sentiments
Stackhouse's history of the bible
Watson's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wall's on the prevention of diseases
Monro's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's history of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of physic
Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca
Innes on the muscles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemistry
Armstrong on diseases of children
Quincy's dispensatory
Edinburgh dispensatory
Lewis's dispensatory
Ryan on the asthma
Robertson's treatise on fevers
Lee's botany,
Leake on the viscera
Leake on diseases of women
Nicholson's chemistry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digestion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diseases of heat
Monro on diseases of armies
Haller's physiology
Spalanzane's dissertations
London practice of physic
Bell's surgery
Chaptal's chemistry. d

ADVERTISEMENT.

OF the money robbed from the mail near Baltimore, by Doctor Gant, 112 dollars were afterwards sent by an unknown hand, to the Postmaster at Baltimore, who transmitted the same to the General Post Office. The sufferers by that robbery are desired to state the amount of their losses respectively, and transmit the same, with the original letters of their correspondents (where recovered) or other evidence thereof to the General Post Office, before the first day of June next, immediately after which a dividend will be made among the claimants.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Post Master General.
Gen. Post Office, April 4, 1794 nawtw

Treasury Department,

Revenue Office, April 16th, 1794.

Communications by post or

otherwise. will be received by way of information at the Office of the Commissioner of the Revenue from persons willing to supply iron Cannon, Cannon Ball, and Shells, for the fortifications and Ships of War. The fitness of the metal for cannon, and the capacity of the founders in smelting, in preparing and mixing the metal, and in casting and boring the cannon (which are to be cast *solidly*) will require to be particularly stated.

Similar communications will also be received from any persons willing to supply live oak and red cedar timber for the construction of the ships of war. Different plans of procuring and supplying the same may be proposed. The convenience of the situation in regard to navigation, and the state of the timber whether already fallen or hereafter to be cut, will require to be noticed.

All the necessary particulars in regard to the several articles which are wanted, will be specified in contracts intended to be grounded in part on the information, which is hereby sought.

April 17. tuth&sc6w.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SALES at NEW-YORK, by A. L. BLEECKER & SONS,

On Thursday the 15th May next at Twelve o'clock at the Tontine Coffee House,

THE FOLLOWING

Tracts of Land,

In Watkins and Flint's purchase, in the county of Tioga, state of New York.

The		containing	acres
Southwest quar. of	Township No. 2,		9,424
Northwest	do.	do. 4,	5,647
Northeast	do.	do. 6,	10,525
Southwest	do.	do. 7,	9000
Southwest	do	do. 8,	3,950
Northwest	do.	do. 8,	6,250
Southeast	do.	do. 9,	6,250
Southeast	do.	do. 10,	9,000
Northwest	do.	do. 10,	10,475
			70,521

These lands are rapidly encreasing in value, large settlements are already made in several of the townships;—the goodness of soil, and the advantages in point of situation being so well known, render any further description unnecessary. A map of the tracts and conditions of sale may be seen at No. 10, Queen street, New-York.

April 10. tuth&ss14M

(NO. 60)

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Be it remembered that

on the twelfth day of April in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Benjamin Davies of the said district hath deposited in this office the title of a map, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit;

"A Ground Plan of the City and Suburbs of Philadelphia, taken from actual "survey; containing an exact description "of all the squares, streets and alleys in "the City and Liberties; of the situation "of all the principal public buildings; of "the rivulets, and as much of the Canal "as lies within the compass of the draft, "by H. P. Folie: published by the Proprietor, Benjamin Davies."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.
April 9. w&s2w

St. Domingo Sufferers.

THOSE persons who undertook to collect the subscription made for the relief of the above unfortunate persons, are requested to complete their returns, where they have, not already done it, and to deliver the same with any balance they may hold, into the funds of the Treasurer, who will receive any subscription which remains uncollected, or any fresh donation. It is hoped instant attention will be paid to this notice, to enable the committee of distribution to close their accounts and give further relief to a number of those persons still remaining here, whose situation is truly distressing.

By order of the committee of distribution,
Robert Smith, Treasurer.

P.S. It is requested the different Printers will for a few days, publish the above.

Samuel Coates,

At his Store, No. 82, South Front street,
HATH FOR SALE,
94 *Barrels*
New England Beef,

29 barrels liver oil,
25 barrels Cider,
92 boxes of Candles,
1500 pair of men's leather shoes
642 bushels of Barley
A quantity of Tow Linen
Ditto, of New-England Soal leather
45 bags of excellent cotton
4 boxes of Chocolate
3000 wt. of Allspice
100 cases of the best Holland gin.
April 1. *codaw

Just Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Petersburg in Russia,
And now landing at South-street Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY
John Donnaldson,
No. 22, Walnut-street.
March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

PROPOSALS

For Printing by Subscription,

An Original Novel,

In Four Volumes, duodecimo,
Dedicated, by Permission, to Mrs. Bingham,
ENTITLED,
Trials of the Human Heart.
By Mrs. ROWSON,
Of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, Inquisitor, Charlotte, Fille de Chambre, &c. &c.

"————If there's a pow'r above us,
"(And that there is, all Nature cries aloud
"Thro' all her works) he must delight in virtue,
"And that which he delights in, must be happy."
* * * * * * * * * * *
"The soul, secur'd in her existence, smiles
"At the drawn dagger, & defies its point"

CONDITIONS.

I. The work to be printed with a neat type on good paper.

II. Price to subscribers four dollars bound, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing.

III. The subscribers' names will be prefixed as patrons of the undertaking.

*** Subscriptions are received by the Author, the corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, Messrs. Carey, Rice, and Dobson, Philadelphia— Mr. Green, Annapolis—Messrs. Allen, Berry, and S. Campbell, New, York—Messrs. West, Thomas and Andrew Blake, and Larkin, Boston— Mr. Halwel, Vermont—Messrs. Rice, and Edwards, Baltimore—Mr. W. P. Young, Charleston.
April 2. mw&f3ws

George Bringhurst,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coaches, chaises, kittereens, windsor sulkeys and chairs, and harness of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coachees, an Italian windsor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phæton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

Carriages sold on Commission.
Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&th3m

Just Published,

AND TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
At the Stone house, No. 41, South Second Street,

Historical Collections:

CONSISTING OF
STATE PAPERS,

And other authentic Documents, intended as materials for an History of the United States of America.

BY EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

In two large quarto volumes, price ten dollars in boards.

Subscribers will be furnished with the 2d. volume on paying three dollars and a quarter—having paid five dollars and a quarter on receiving the first.

This second volume comprehends, among other interesting particulars, a complete copy of the Records of the United Colonies of N. England, in which the conduct of the commissioners respecting the general concerns of the colonies,—the neighbouring Indians—and the Dutch at *Manhattans* (now New York) is particularly detailed.

*** Materials are collected sufficient to form a THIRD VOLUME. The time of publishing will depend on the encouragement to be derived from subscriptions which will be received by Thomas Dobson, Philadelphia; Jere. Libbey, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Thomas & Andrews, & Dav. West, Boston; Isaiah Thomas, Worcester; Isaac Beers, New-Haven; Timothy Green, New London; Jacob Richardson, Newport; John Carter, Providence; Hugh Gaine, Thomas Allen, e and Samuel Campbell, New York; Fred rick Craig, Wilmington, Delaware; James Rice, Baltimore; Mr. Lindsey, Norfolk; David Henderson, Fredericksburg; John Grammar Petersburg; Augustine Davis, Richmond; F X. Martin, Newbern, N. C. John Bradley, Wilmington; and William Price Young, Charleston.
April 4. mw&f3w

Concluding Sales.

THE Subscriber having entered into Copartnership with Mr. John Bartholomew in the business of Sugar Refining, will dispose of the

Remaining Stock on hand
CONSISTING OF
Silver, Plated, & Japan Wares,
Plated Coach & Saddle
Furniture, &c. &c.
By Wholesale at Prime Cost for Cash.
John Dorsey,
No. 22, North 3d street.
April 12. tuth8c6w

Henry Rape
v.
Benjamin Gaither and Basil Gaither
} State of Maryland. High Court of Chancery, March 5th. 1794.

The Complainant states

in his bill that the defendants Benjamin Gaither and Basil Gaither were seized in fee as tenants in common of a tract of land in Frederick County, called Hammond's Strife;—that being so seised, Basil executed a power of attorney to Benjamin authorizing him to sell his, the said Basil's interest in the said land, that afterwards the said Benjamin sold the said land to a certain William Gaither for the consideration of six hundred pounds which hath been since paid, that the said William hath assigned to the Complainant Henry Rape the bond executed by the said Benjamin for the conveyance of the said land: The Complainant now further states (and so appears to the Chancellor) that the defendants are non-residents of the state of Maryland, and herefore out of the reach of the process of this court.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the Complainant procure a copy of this order to be inserted in the newspaper of Angell and Sullivan, and in the United States Gazette at least three weeks successively, before the twentieth day of May next; to the intent that the Defendants and all others, who may conceive themselves interested in the premises, may have notice to appear in this court, on or before the third Tuesday in September next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass for vesting in the Complainant a complete legal title to the land aforesaid.

Test,
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Con.
March 18 tuth&s3w

Just Imported,

In the ship Abigail, Captain Horton, from St Petersburgh in Russia, and now landing at Russell's wharf,

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,

And for sale at the stores of the subscriber in Walnut street, No. 22.

John Donnaldson.
April 4. d1w w&s4t

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Old Lisbon Wine of a

superior quality in pipes, imported in the ship Wilmington.

OLD SHERRY WINE of the first quality in quarter casks, imported in the brig Nancy capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.

SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of RAISINS, imported in ditto.

Particular TENERIFFE WINES, in pipes hhds. and quarter casks, imported in the ship Thomas, capt. Skinner.

A few quarter casks of old particular bill of exchange MADEIRA WINE.

George Meade,
Who has also, just arrived and for sale
A SMALL CARGO OF
Lisbon Salt.
A quantity of empty BAGS for sale.
April 5. w&s3w

Pennsylvania Hospital,

4th Month, 5th 1794.

The Contributors are desired

to attend the ELECTION, to be held at the HOSPITAL on the 5th day of the 5th Month next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; to choose twelve MANAGERS and a TREASURER, for the ensuing year.

By order of a board of Managers.
Samuel Coates, clerk.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant House, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.
January 23 m&th—tf

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